



ARTICLE SUPERIOR IN MAKING WATERDROPS SLIP DOWN SURFACE THEREOF AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SUCH ARTICLE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to an article having a functional (waterdrop slippage capable) film superior in making waterdrops slip down the surface of the article. This article can be used for architectural and vehicular windowpanes, mirrors, and industrial glasses.

10 Various compositions (including silicone waxes, organopolysiloxanes, and surfactants) have been proposed in the course of improving waterdrop slippage capability.

US Patent 3,579,540, corresponding to Japanese Patent Examined Publication JP-B-50-15473, discloses a water repellent composition containing an alkylpolysiloxane and a mineral acid.

15 Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication JP-A-5-301742 discloses a water repellent agent for automotive window glass. This water repellent agent contains an amino-modified silicone oil and a surfactant.

20 JP-A-11-181412 discloses a surface treating agent containing a component that is a fluorine-containing silicone compound and/or its partial hydrolysate. This component contains a first essential unit in which a group (e.g., -(CH₂)₃(CF₂)₇CH₃ and -(CH₂)₃(CF₂)₇CF₃) is directly bonded to a silicon atom of an organosiloxane unit, and a second essential unit in which a group (e.g., -(CH₂)₃SiCl₃) is directly bonded to a silicon atom of an organosiloxane unit.

25 JP-A-2000-144056 discloses a surface treating liquid that is a mixture of (a) a first or second silicone compound, (b) an acid, and (c) a solvent containing water dissolved therein. The first silicone compound has a hydrolysable functional group at its end. The second silicone compound has a hydrolysable functional group at one end and a fluorolalkyl group at the other end.

JP-A-8-12375 discloses a water-repellent article prepared by applying a coating liquid to a substrate. This coating liquid is prepared by mixing together (a) a first solution obtained by hydrolyzing in a solvent a fluoroalkyl-group-containing silane compound and another compound (polydimethylsiloxane and/or polydimethylsiloxane derivative) and (b) a second solution obtained by hydrolyzing in a solvent an alkoxysilane compound.

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JP-A-2000-26758 discloses a coating composition containing as essential components (A) a hydroxyl-containing vinyl polymer, (B) an epoxy-10 terminated siloxane polymer, (C) a sulfonic acid compound, (D) a crosslinking agent component, and (E) a surfactant.

JP-A-6-262943 discloses an automotive windshield system having a two-layer-coated front windshield and a resin-coated windshield wiper.

JP-A-8-268234 discloses an automotive windshield wiper system with a pressure regulator for regulating the wiper pressure against a front 15 windshield.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

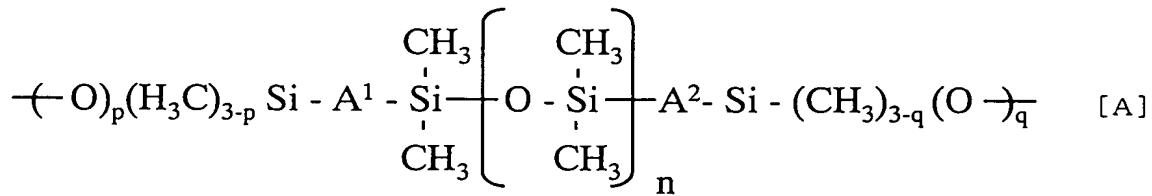
It is an object of the present invention to provide an article that is superior in making waterdrops slip down the surface of the article and in 20 wear resistance against the windshield wiper movement.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a process for producing the article.

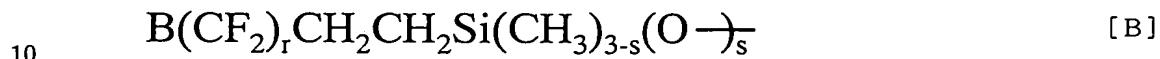
According to the present invention, there is provided an article superior in making a waterdrop slip down a surface of the article. This 25 article comprises a substrate and a functional film formed on a surface of the substrate. This functional (waterdrop slippage capable) film comprises:

- (a) a silica forming a matrix of the functional film;
- (b) a dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [A], the dimethyl silicone being in an amount of from 0.1wt% to 10wt%, based on a 30 total weight of the silica; and

(c) a fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [B],



where each of A^1 and A^2 is independently a bivalent hydrocarbon group, $-(\text{CH}_2)_i\text{NHCOO}^-$ group, where i is an integer of from 0 to 9, or oxygen; n is an integer of 2,000 or less and represents an average degree of polymerization; each of p and q is independently an integer of from 0 to 3; a total of p and q is 3 or greater; and each of terminal oxygens is independently bonded to a unit that is different from the dimethyl silicone or to another unit that is identical with the dimethyl silicone,

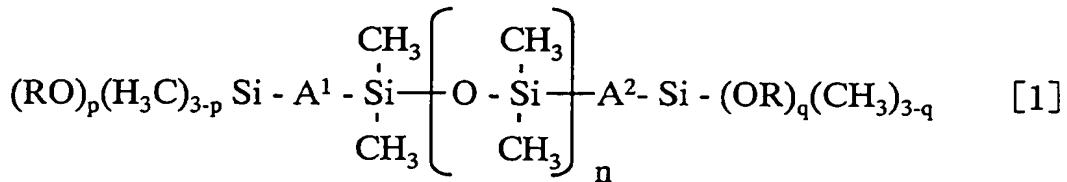


where B represents $-\text{CF}_3$ group or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_{3-t}(\text{O}^-)_t$ group, where t is an integer of from 1 to 3; r is an integer of from 0 to 12; s is an integer of from 1 to 3; and a terminal oxygen is bonded to a unit that is different from the fluoroalkylsilane or to another unit that is identical with the fluoroalkylsilane.

According to the present invention, there is provided a first process for producing the above article. The first process comprises the steps of:

(a) mixing a silica precursor sol with (i) an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone that is represented by the general formula [1] and that is in an amount of from 0.1wt% to 10wt%, based on a total weight of a silica that is to be produced from the silica precursor sol and (ii) a fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [2], such that the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkylsilane are subjected to hydrolysis and polycondensation to form a polycondensation product and such that a coating liquid containing a mixture of the silica precursor sol and the polycondensation product is prepared; and

(b) applying the coating liquid to a substrate ,



where each of A^1 and A^2 is independently a bivalent hydrocarbon group, $-(CH_2)_i-NH-COO-$ group, where i is an integer of from 0 to 9, or oxygen; R is a monovalent hydrocarbon group; n is an integer of 2,000 or less and represents an average degree of polymerization; each of p and q is independently an integer of from 0 to 3; and a total of p and q is 3 or greater,



where B represents $-CF_3$ group or $-CH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)_{3-t}Y_t$ group, where Y represents a hydrolysable group and t is an integer of from 1 to 3; X represents a hydrolysable group; r is an integer of from 0 to 12; and s is an integer of from 1 to 3.

According to the present invention, there is provided a second process for producing the article. The second process comprises the steps of:

- 15 (a) subjecting an alkoxy silane to hydrolysis and polycondensation, thereby preparing a silica precursor sol;
- (b) subjecting an alkoxy group-terminated dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [1] and a fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [2] to hydrolysis and polycondensation, thereby
- 20 preparing a polycondensation product;
- (c) mixing the silica precursor sol with the polycondensation product, thereby preparing a coating liquid; and
- (d) applying the coating liquid to a substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 Figure is a graph showing the contact angle changes of a waterdrop in the wiper wear test of Example 1-12 and Comparative 1-3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention was made in view of the above problems. The present inventors eagerly examined functional films (i.e., highly waterdrop slippage capable films), in which a dimethyl silicone of a waterdrop slippage capable component and a fluoroalkylsilane for providing durability are contained, and developed a functional film that is colorless and transparent and that is superior in waterdrop slippage capability and durability, particularly in mud water abrasion resistance and wear resistance by wipers and the like.

In case that the above article (article superior in making waterdrops slip down surface thereof; i.e., highly waterdrop slippage capable article) is used as a vehicular windshield, it is needless to say that the highly waterdrop slippage capable film is wiped with a wiper to remove the waterdrops.

The above article (highly waterdrop slippage capable article) can be produced by the above first or second process. The total amount of the silica in the first or second process refers to the amount of silica that is obtained from a silica precursor sol (hereinafter "silica sol") and is univocally derived from the amount of an alkoxy silane that is the starting material of the silica sol.

The dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [A] of the functional film is derived from an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone (represented by the general formula [1]) used in the first or second process. The fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [B] of the functional film is derived from a fluoroalkylsilane (represented by the general formula [2]) used in the first or second process.

It is preferable that the average degree of polymerization n in the general formula [A] or [1] is particularly 5-1,000.

The alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone of the general formula [1] contains an alkoxy group at the terminal. Therefore, hydrolysis and

polycondensation occur at the alkoxy group site, when the functional film is formed, and it can chemically be bonded with the silica as the matrix.

The fluoroalkylsilane of the general formula [2] contains a hydrolysable group at the terminal. Therefore, hydrolysis and polycondensation occur at the hydrolysable group site, when the functional film is formed, and it can chemically be bonded with the silica as the matrix.

In the first process, the functional film of the present invention is produced from a coating solution that has been prepared by mixing the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone, which becomes a waterdrop slippage capable component, and the fluoroalkylsilane, which becomes a durability-providing component, with the silica sol, which becomes the silica matrix. When the film is formed from the coating solution, hydrolysis and polycondensation occur at the alkoxy group site of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the hydrolysable group site of the fluoroalkylsilane. Therefore, the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkylsilane are chemically bonded with the silica matrix.

The silica as the matrix that is a component constituting the functional film is obtained from the silica sol, which is formed by conducting hydrolysis and polycondensation of the alkoxy silane. To prepare the silica sol, for example, an alkoxy silane (e.g., tetraethoxysilane [$\text{Si}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_4$]) and a solvent are mixed together in predetermined amounts, followed by stirring (e.g., about 30min), thereby obtaining solution A. As the solvent, a lower alcohol such as ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol or a mixed solvent thereof is desirable. It is, however, not limited to alcohols, and it is possible to use ethers and ketones, too. On the other hand, an acid aqueous solution and the solvent are mixed together, followed by stirring, thereby obtaining solution B. Then, the solution A and the solution B are mixed together, followed by stirring at room temperature to conduct hydrolysis and polycondensation of the alkoxy silane, thereby obtaining the silica sol. The stirring time is preferably from 10min to several days, particularly preferably

from 30min to one day. It is, however, not limited to this in case that the stirring is conducted at a temperature except room temperature. As mentioned above, it is possible to conduct hydrolysis of the alkoxy silane by using the alkoxy silane as a starting material and by adding a small amount 5 of water and an acid catalyst such as hydrochloric acid, nitric acid and acetic acid. It is possible to obtain a silica sol by stirring the hydrolysate at room temperature or under heating to achieve the polycondensation. Although the process for preparing the silica sol is not limited to the above process, the above process, in which one prepared by diluting the alkoxy silane with a 10 solvent is gradually mixed with an acid aqueous solution prepared by dilution with a solvent, can prevent an abrupt reaction and can obtain a more homogeneous reaction. Therefore, it is preferable.

As the alkoxy silane, it is possible to use tetraalkoxy silanes such as tetramethoxy silane, tetraethoxy silane, tetrapropoxy silane, and 15 tetrabutoxy silane, trialkoxy silanes such as methyltriethoxy silane, methyltrimethoxy silane, ethyltrimethoxy silane, ethyltriethoxy silane, propyltrimethoxy silane and propyltriethoxy silane, or dialkoxy silanes. Of the above alkoxy silanes, tetramethoxy silane, tetraethoxy silane, and trialkoxy silanes such as methyltriethoxy silane, methyltrimethoxy silane, 20 ethyltrimethoxy silane, and ethyltriethoxy silane are preferable.

It is important that the number ($p+q$) of the alkoxy groups, which is owned by the alkoxy group-terminated dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [1] to be mixed with the silica sol, is 3 or greater. If the number of the alkoxy groups of the hydrolysable groups is less than 3, the 25 solubility in the silica sol, which turns into the silica matrix component obtained by hydrolysis and polycondensation of the alkoxy silane, decreases, thereby lowering the film forming capability. Furthermore, the bonding between the alkoxy group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the silica, which is a matrix component of the film, becomes insufficient, thereby significantly

lowering durability of the functional film. Therefore, the total number (p+q) of the alkoxy groups must be 3 or greater.

In the first or second process, it is important that the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [1] is mixed in an amount of 0.1wt% to 10wt%, relative to the amount of the silica formed from the silica sol. With this, the dimethyl silicone content of the functional film becomes 0.1wt% to 10wt%, based on the total amount (100wt%) of the silica. If it is less than 0.1wt%, the film does not show a sufficient waterdrop slippage capability. If it exceeds 10wt%, its compatibility with the silica sol lowers, and the film forming capability lowers significantly. Furthermore, if the average degree of polymerization n of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone, represented by the general formula [1], or the dimethyl silicone, represented by the general formula [A], exceeds 2,000, its solubility in the silica sol lowers significantly, and insoluble matters, which are difficult for separation, remain, thereby significantly lowering the film forming capability. Therefore, it must be 2,000 or less, particularly preferably 5-1,000. If it is less than 5, volatility of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone becomes high, thereby making it difficult to be introduced into the functional film. On the other hand, if it is greater than 1,000, its compatibility with the silica sol becomes lower. Therefore, the average degree of polymerization is more preferably 1,000 or less.

In the first or second process, it is preferable that the fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [2] is mixed in an amount of 3wt% to 20wt% relative to the total amount of the silica, which is formed from the silica sol. With this, the fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [B] becomes 3wt% to 20wt% in the functional film of the present invention, based on the total weight (100wt%) of the silica. If it is less than 3wt%, the film lowers significantly in durability. If it exceeds 20wt%, its compatibility with the silica sol, which becomes the matrix, lowers, and the film forming capability lowers significantly.

The concentration of the silica precursor, converted into the silica in the coating solution, may be 0.05-0.3 wt%.

In the functional film of the present invention, it is preferable that the fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [B] is present in an amount of 20-200 moles relative to one mole of the dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [A]. Furthermore, in the first or second process, it is preferable that the fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [2] is made to be present in an amount of 20-200 moles relative to one mole of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone. If it is less than 20 moles, the content of the fluoroalkylsilane is low relative to the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone. Therefore, a durable film may not be obtained. Although it is possible to prevent the occurrence of judder upon the wiper sliding movement, the film exfoliation may occur by wiping with a wiper. If it exceeds 200 moles, the content of the fluoroalkylsilane becomes high relative to the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone. With this, the waterdrop slippage capability may become inferior, and there may occur a malfunction in which judder occurs upon the wiper sliding movement.

As the fluoroalkylsilane represented by the above general formula [2], for example, it is possible to use fluoroalkylsilanes having a hydrolysable group at one terminal, such as $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OCH}_3)_2$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OCH}_3)_2$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OCH}_3)_2$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_3$, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_3(\text{OCH}_3)_2$, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OCH}_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCl}_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_3\text{Cl}_2$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_{11}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCl}_3$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_3\text{Cl}_2$, $\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}$,

CF₃(CF₂)₇CH₂CH₂SiCl₃, CF₃(CF₂)₇CH₂CH₂SiCH₃Cl₂,
CF₃(CF₂)₇CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl, CF₃(CF₂)₅CH₂CH₂SiCl₃,
CF₃(CF₂)₅CH₂CH₂SiCH₃Cl₂, CF₃(CF₂)₅CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl, CF₃CH₂CH₂SiCl₃,
CF₃CH₂CH₂SiCH₃Cl₂, and CF₃CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl, and fluoroalkylsilanes
5 having hydrolysable groups at both terminals, such as
(CH₃O)₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₂CH₂CH₂Si(OCH₃)₃,
(CH₃O)₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₃(OCH₃)₂,
CH₃O(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₂CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂OCH₃,
(CH₃O)₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₀CH₂CH₂Si(OCH₃)₃,
10 (CH₃O)₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₀CH₂CH₂SiCH₃(OCH₃)₂,
CH₃O(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₀CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂OCH₃,
(CH₃O)₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₈CH₂CH₂Si(OCH₃)₃,
(CH₃O)₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₈CH₂CH₂SiCH₃(OCH₃)₂,
CH₃O(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₈CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂OCH₃,
15 (CH₃O)₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₆CH₂CH₂Si(OCH₃)₃,
(CH₃O)₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₆CH₂CH₂SiCH₃(OCH₃)₂,
CH₃O(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₆CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂OCH₃,
(CH₃O)₃SiCH₂CH₂CF₂CH₂CH₂Si(OCH₃)₃,
(CH₃O)₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂CF₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₃(OCH₃)₂,
20 CH₃O(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂CF₂CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂OCH₃,
Cl₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₂CH₂CH₂SiCl₃, Cl₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₃Cl₂,
Cl(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₂CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl,
Cl₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₀CH₂CH₂SiCl₃, Cl₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₀CH₂CH₂SiCH₃Cl₂,
Cl(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₁₀CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl,
25 Cl₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₈CH₂CH₂SiCl₃, Cl₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₈CH₂CH₂SiCH₃Cl₂,
Cl(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₈CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl,
Cl₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₆CH₂CH₂SiCl₃, Cl₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₆CH₂CH₂SiCH₃Cl₂,
Cl(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂(CF₂)₆CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl,
Cl₃SiCH₂CH₂CF₂CH₂CH₂SiCl₃, Cl₂CH₃SiCH₂CH₂CF₂CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl₂, and
30 Cl(CH₃)₂SiCH₂CH₂CF₂CH₂CH₂Si(CH₃)₂Cl. Furthermore, as the

hydrolysable groups represented by X and Y of the above general formula [2], it is possible to use alkoxy groups such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group and butoxy group or chloro group and isocyanate group and the like.

5 In the first or second process, hydrolysis and polycondensation occur at the alkoxy group site of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and at the hydrolysable group site of the fluoroalkylsilane. Therefore, when the functional film is formed, the dimethyl silicone (represented by the general formula [A]) and the fluoroalkylsilane (represented by the general formula [B]) are chemically bonded with the silica as the matrix, thereby obtaining a film superior in durability. Upon this, it may be possible that an alkoxy group site and a hydrolysable group site, which are not chemically bonded with the silica matrix, are reacted with and bonded with an alkoxy group site of another alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and a hydrolysable group site of a fluoroalkylsilane. The above dimethyl silicone and the above fluoroalkylsilane may be bonded with the silica matrix through another dimethyl silicone and another fluoroalkylsilane.

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A functional film that prevents the occurrence of judder refers to one that is at the level at which chatter of a wiper blade does not occur upon 20 wiping with a wiper, when a wiper blade is slidingly moved in a condition in which water has been scattered on the film by waterdrops, raindrops and the like, and at which there is no driving obstruction. It is possible to use a natural rubber-based one coated with fluororesin, nylon resin, polyisoimide or graphite, as a wiper rubber to be attached to the above wiper blade.

25 Furthermore, the film thickness of the functional film of the present invention is preferably from 10nm to 100nm. If it is less than 10nm, in case that the substrate is a commonly used soda-lime silicate glass, durability lowers by the effect of diffusing components (such alkalis) present in the substrate. Therefore, it is not preferable. On the other hand, it is 30 necessary to make the silica concentration in the coating solution high in

order to obtain a film thickness exceeding 100nm. By making the silica concentration in the coating solution high, the compatibility between the silica and the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone or the fluoroalkylsilane lowers, and it becomes difficult to obtain a homogeneous film superior in transparency. Therefore, it is not preferable. In particular, it is an important point in the actual use as automotive windshields, which are required to have superior transparency. In the present invention, it is possible to make the film thickness of the functional film have a film thickness of from 10nm to 30nm by adjusting the silica concentration in the coating solution to 0.05wt% to 0.3wt%.

In the first process, it is possible to obtain the coating solution for the functional film by mixing the above silica sol, which becomes the silica matrix, with the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [1] and the fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [2], then by hydrolyzing the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkylsilane, and then by bonding them with the silica sol through polycondensation. Upon this, it is preferable to previously mixing together the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkylsilane, since it is possible to uniformly mix the both components in the coating solution.

The second process has the step of preparing a solution comprising a composition obtained by hydrolysis and polycondensation of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone represented by the general formula [1] and the fluoroalkylsilane represented by the general formula [2] and the step of obtaining a coating solution by mixing the solution with a solution comprising a composition obtained by hydrolysis and polycondensation of an alkoxy silane. With this, in a polycondensation product obtained by previously conducting hydrolysis and polycondensation of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkylsilane, a chemical bond therebetween becomes strong, and it can be provided with both characteristics of the dimethyl

silicone, which is superior in waterdrop slippage capability, and the fluoroalkylsilane, which is superior in water repellency and durability. In addition, the polycondensation product becomes strong in bonding with the silica of the matrix component comprising the silica. Therefore, the amount 5 of fixation to the substrate increases, and it is possible to achieve superior water repellency and waterdrop slippage capability.

As the solvent used in the first or second process, it is preferable to use lower alcohols such as ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, ketones such as methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, esters such as ethyl acetate and 10 butyl acetate, aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene, benzene and xylene, ethers such as diethyl ether and diisopropyl ether, chlorine-based solvents such as chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, and mixtures thereof.

In the first or second process, the obtained coating solution is applied to the substrate surface. As the application method, it is possible to suitably 15 use various film forming methods such as hand brushing, nozzle flow coating, dip coating, spraying, reverse coating, flexography, printing, flow coating, spin coating, and a combination of these. It can be used as an easy-type, spray-type, water repellent treatment agent.

Then, a heat treatment is conducted, thereby allowing a 20 polycondensation of the silica sol and the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkylsilane to proceed and thereby bonding the dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkylsilane and the silica matrix together and at the same time fixedly bonding the functional film to the substrate surface. As the heat treatment temperature, 80°C to 600°C is preferable. If the heat 25 treatment temperature is less than 80°C, not only the above polycondensation becomes insufficient, but also the functional film is not sufficiently bonded to the substrate. As a result, durability lowers, and it is not preferable. On the other hand, if it exceeds 600°C, the dimethyl silicone and the fluoroalkyl silane are pyrolyzed, thereby significantly lowering waterdrop slippage 30 capability. Therefore, it is not preferable.

The substrate is not particularly limited to glass, plastic and the like. For example, in the case of glass substrate, an inorganic, transparent plate glass is preferable such as float glass, commonly used for architectural window glass and automotive window glass, or soda-lime silicate glass produced by rollout method. There are no particular limitations with respect to colorlessness or coloredness, its type or color tone, a combination with other functional films, and glass shape. In addition to as flat plate glass and curved plate glass, it is possible to use various tempered glasses such as air-quench tempered glass and chemically strengthened glass and various glasses such as wired glass, borosilicate glass, low-expansion glass, zero expansion glass, TFT glass, PDP glass, and substrate glass for optical filter.

The glass can be used in a single plate and as a multiple-layered glass or laminated glass. Furthermore, the film may be formed on one surface or both surfaces of the substrate and may be formed on the entirety or a part of the substrate surface.

In the following, the present invention is explained in detail by examples, but the present invention is not limited to these examples.

As shown in the following Examples 1-1 to 1-13 and 3-1 and 3-5, the functional film of the present invention is provided with high waterdrop slippage capability and durability, particularly mud water abrasion resistance and wear resistance by wipers and the like. Therefore, in case that it is used for vehicular window glass and the like, forward, sideward and rearward visions are easily secured, thereby improving driving safety. Furthermore, significant advantageous effects are achieved such as this effect being maintained for a long time. Furthermore, as shown in the following Examples 2-1 to 2-13, a highly durable, functional film of the present invention is superior in high water repellency, waterdrop slippage capability, and wear resistance by wipers and the like. In addition, it prevents the occurrence of judder upon the wiper sliding movement. Therefore, in case

that it is used for a vehicular windshield glass, it becomes easy to obtain a forward visibility under a rainy weather, and the driving safety is improved without worry about wiper judder. Furthermore, it is possible to achieve remarkable advantageous effects such as that this effect can be maintained 5 for a long time.

The following Examples 1-1 to 1-13 and Examples 2-1 to 2-13 correspond to the first process. In contrast, the following Examples 3-1 to 3-5 correspond to the second process.

EXAMPLE 1-1

10 (1) Silica Sol Preparation

A silica sol was prepared by conducting hydrolysis and polycondensation of tetraethoxysilane [Si(OC₂H₅)₄: TEOS].

At first, 312.5g of TEOS and 450.0g of EKINEN F1 (a lower alcohol mixture of 90wt% ethanol and 10wt% isopropyl alcohol) were mixed together, 15 followed by stirring for about 30min, thereby obtaining solution A.

Furthermore, 7.5g of 60wt% nitric acid aqueous solution, 210.0g of H₂O, and 20.0g of EKINEN F1 were mixed together, followed by stirring for about 30min, thereby obtaining solution B. Then, solution A and solution B were mixed together, followed by stirring for about 15hr at room temperature, 20 thereby obtaining silica sol X.

(2) Coating Solution Preparation

A coating solution was obtained by adding the above silica sol X to a mixture obtained by mixing together an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and a fluoroalkylsilane, followed by mixing. The preparation 25 conditions of the sample are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	Alkoxy-terminated dimethyl silicone		Fluoroalkylsilane	Silica Conc. (wt%)	Silicone Conc. (wt%)	Fluoroalkylsilane Conc. (wt%)	Heat Treatment Temp. (°C)
	Average degree of polymerization	No. of alkoxy groups					
Ex.1-1	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	280
Ex.1-2	300	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	280
Ex.1-3	500	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	280
Ex.1-4	50	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	280
Ex.1-5	150	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	280
Ex.1-6	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	0.5	10	280
Ex.1-7	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	11	280
Ex.1-8	250	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	9	280
Ex.1-9	300	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.5	10	280
Ex.1-10	300	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.5	11	280
Ex.1-11	300	6	C10 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.5	9	280
Ex.1-12	300	6	C10 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.5	10	280
Ex.1-13	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	150
Com.Ex. 1-1	200	6	None	0.1	1.0	0	280
Com.Ex. 1-2	150	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0	—	—	100
Com.Ex. 1-3	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	50.0	3	280
Com.Ex. 1-4	2500	4	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	280
Com.Ex. 1-5	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	20.0	10	280
Com.Ex. 1-6	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	30	280
Com.Ex. 1-7	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	1.0	1.0	10	280
Com.Ex. 1-8	200	6	C8 fluoroalkylsilane	0.1	1.0	10	No

At first, there were mixed together 0.72g of a

heptadecafluorodecyltrimethoxysilane $[\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$,

hereinafter abbreviated to “C8 fluoroalkylsilane”] diluted to 1wt% with ethyl

5 acetate, 0.70g of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution

$[(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}]_{200}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$ that has been

diluted to 0.1wt% with ethyl acetate and that has an average degree of

polymerization n of 200, 7.00g of methyl ethyl ketone, and 7.00g of isopropyl alcohol, followed by stirring for about 5min. Then, 0.78g of the above silica

sol X were added, followed by stirring for about 15hr at room temperature. Then, 26.8g of methyl ethyl ketone and 26.8g of isopropyl alcohol were added, followed by stirring for 30min. By the above process, there was obtained a coating solution in which the silica concentration was 0.1wt%, in which the 5 weight ratio of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone relative to the silica-converted amount of the silica sol (hereinafter written as "silicone concentration) was 1wt%, and the weight ratio of the fluoroalkylsilane relative to the silica-converted amount of the silica sol (hereinafter written as "fluoroalkylsilane concentration") was 10wt%.

10 (3) Glass Substrate Washing

A surface of a float glass of a size of 1200mm×800mm×2mm thickness was abraded with an abrasive liquid and then washed and dried with a glass washer. As the abrasive liquid, a suspension in which a glass abrasive agent, MIREK A(T) (made by Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.), 15 was dispersed in tap water was used.

(4) Functional Film Formation

The coating solution prepared by the above (2) was applied by a spin coating onto the glass substrate prepared by the above (3). Firstly, the above glass substrate was placed on a spin coating machine. While it was 20 rotated at a rotation speed of 80rpm, the coating solution of about 200ml was dropped. The rotation speed was maintained for 30 seconds to dry the coated film, thereby obtaining a transparent gel film of a good film forming property. Then, a heating treatment was conducted at 280°C for 10min, followed by cooling down to room temperature, thereby obtaining a glass 25 sample (a highly water drop slippage capable article) with a functional film having a film thickness of 20nm.

Water slippage capability in the present invention is evaluated by methods described in the evaluation methods of Examples. It is evaluated by dropping a pure water of 50μl onto the sample surface and then by 30 measuring the inclination angle when the water drop starts to move while

the sample is gradually inclined. The above inclination angle refers to sliding angle (°), and the sliding angle was measured in the atmosphere (about 25°C) using CA-A type made by Kyowa Interface Science Co., Ltd.

5 The obtained functional film was evaluated by the following evaluation methods. The results are shown in Table 2.

[Functional Film Evaluation Methods]

(1) Contact Angle

When about 2μl of pure water were placed on the sample surface having the functional film, the angle between the water drop and the sample surface was measured with a contact angle meter. CA-X type made by Kyowa Interface Science Co., Ltd. was used as the contact angle meter, and the measurement was conducted in the atmosphere (about 25°C).

(2) Sliding Angle

In a condition in which the sample was maintained horizontally, pure water of 50μl was dropped onto the sample surface. Then, the sample was inclined gradually, and the inclination angle at the time when the water drop starts to move was defined as sliding angle (°). The sliding angle was measured in the atmosphere (about 25°C) using CA-A type made by Kyowa Interface Science Co., Ltd..

(3) Ceria Abrasion Test

A cotton cloth moistened with a suspension (10wt%), in which a glass abrasive agent, MIREK A(T) (made by Mitsui Kinzoku Kogyo), was dispersed in tap water, was rubbed against the sample surface with a strength of about 1.5 kg/cm². The number of rubbings (reciprocations) to make 70% of the abraded area hydrophilic was evaluated.

(4) Film Thickness

The film thickness of the functional film was measured with a SURF CORDER (made by Kosaka Laboratory Ltd., ET4000A).

(5) Wiper Abrasive Test

While the substrate formed with the functional film was sprinkled with water under a repeating condition of a sprinkling of tap water for 45 seconds with a sprinkling amount of 750ml/min and a cessation for 15 seconds, a natural rubber based, water repellent rubber in contact with a 5 pressing pressure of 16g/cm was operated using a wiper driving system of an actual car. Herein, when the wiper rubber was reciprocated one time, it was counted as one time of wiping number. The wiper rubber was operated with a wiping speed of 48 times per minute. Viewed from the film side, the left side wiper rubber is referred to as a driver's seat side wiper, and the right 10 side wiper rubber is referred to as a front passenger's seat side wiper.

[Table 2]

	Film External Appearance	Initial Capability		Film Thickness (nm)	Ceria Abrasion Test (reciprocations)
		Contact Angle (°)	Sliding Angle (°)		
Ex.1-1	Uniform & transparent	114	10	20	140
Ex.1-2	Uniform & transparent	112	12	20	180
Ex.1-3	Uniform & transparent	113	12	20	200
Ex.1-4	Uniform & transparent	113	11	20	140
Ex.1-5	Uniform & transparent	114	10	20	160
Ex.1-6	Uniform & transparent	113	12	20	150
Ex.1-7	Uniform & transparent	113	12	30	170
Ex.1-8	Uniform & transparent	113	8	30	120
Ex.1-9	Uniform & transparent	113	10	30	120
Ex.1-10	Uniform & transparent	113	12	30	150
Ex.1-11	Uniform & transparent	111	12	30	130
Ex.1-12	Uniform & transparent	111	12	30	150
Ex.1-13	Uniform & transparent	112	10	20	50
Com. Ex. 1-1	Uniform & transparent	105	7	20	10
Com. Ex. 1-2	Uniform & transparent	113	19	<10	<5
Com. Ex. 1-3	Uniform & transparent	106	10	30	35
Com. Ex. 1-4	White haze	No evaluation		20	No evaluation
Com. Ex. 1-5	White haze	No evaluation		30	No evaluation
Com. Ex. 1-6	White haze	No evaluation		30	No evaluation
Com. Ex. 1-7	White haze	No evaluation		130	No evaluation
Com. Ex. 1-8	Uniform & transparent	112	11	30	10

EXAMPLE 1-2

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone

5 $[(C_2H_5O)_3SiCH_2CH_2[Si(CH_3)_2O]_{300}Si(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2Si(OC_2H_5)_3]$ of an average degree of polymerization n of 300 was used.

EXAMPLE 1-3

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone

[(CH₃O)₃SiCH₂CH₂[Si(CH₃)₂O]₅₀₀Si(CH₃)₂CH₂CH₂Si(OCH₃)₃] of an average 5 degree of polymerization n of 500 was used.

EXAMPLE 1-4

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone [(CH₃O)₃SiCH₂CH₂[Si(CH₃)₂O]₅₀Si(CH₃)₂CH₂CH₂Si(OCH₃)₃] of an average degree of polymerization n of 50 was used.

10

EXAMPLE 1-5

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone [(CH₃O)₃SiO[Si(CH₃)₂O]₁₅₀Si (OCH₃)₃] of an average degree of polymerization n of 150 was used.

15

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the silicone concentration was 0.5wt%.

EXAMPLE 1-6

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the fluoroalkylsilane concentration was 11wt%.

20

EXAMPLE 1-8

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone [(CH₃O)₃SiO[Si(CH₃)₂O]₂₅₀Si (OCH₃)₃] of an average degree of polymerization n of 250 was used and that the fluoroalkylsilane concentration was 9wt%.

25

EXAMPLE 1-9

Example 1-2 was repeated except in that the silicone concentration was 1.5wt%.

EXAMPLE 1-10

Example 1-2 was repeated except in that the silicone concentration 30 was 1.5wt% and that the fluoroalkylsilane concentration was 11wt%.

EXAMPLE 1-11

Example 1-2 was repeated except in that
1 heneicosfluorododecyltrimethoxysilane $[\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_9\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$,
hereinafter abbreviated to "C10 fluoroalkylsilane" was used as the
5 fluoroalkylsilane, that the silicone concentration was 1.5wt%, and that the
fluoroalkylsilane concentration was 9wt%.

EXAMPLE 1-12

Example 1-11 was repeated except in that the fluoroalkylsilane
concentration was 10wt%. The wiper abrasive test results are shown in
10 Figure and Table 3. The contact angle of a region (duplication portion),
which was wiped with both wipers on the driver's seat side and the front
passenger's seat side, was 92° even after the 330 thousand wipings, showing
maintenance of high contact angle. Furthermore, deterioration of an upper
reciprocal portion of the front passenger's side wiper was also small, showing
15 a good durability.

[Table 3]

Number of Rubbings	Appearance of Upper Reciprocal Portion of Front Passenger's Side Wiper	
	Example 1-12	Com. Ex. 1-3
0 times	No change	No change
50 thousand times	No change	It was made hydrophilic in the form of streaks
70 thousand times	No change	
140 thousand times	No change	It was made hydrophilic in the form of streaks
280 thousand times	No change	
330 thousand times	A part was made hydrophilic in the form of streaks.	It was made hydrophilic in the form of bands (3cm width).

EXAMPLE 1-13

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the heat treatment was
conducted at 150°C for 10min.

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the fluoroalkylsilane concentration was 0wt%. That is, a film containing no fluoroalkylsilane was produced in the present comparative example.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1-2

5 4.0ml of a solution obtained by mixing and stirring of 0.72g of a C8 fluoroalkylsilane solution diluted to 1wt% with ethyl acetate and 0.70g of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone $[(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{SiO}[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}]_{150}\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$ solution of an average degree of polymerization n of 150 diluted to 0.1wt% with ethyl acetate were dropped onto a glass substrate, followed by a 10 sufficient extension over the entire glass surface with a cotton cloth (trade name: BEMCOT) and then air-drying for about 5min. Then, a heat treatment was conducted in a muffle furnace at 100°C for 10min. A white-haze remainder of the water slippage capable agent was wiped with isopropyl alcohol, thereby obtaining a transparent sample. That is, a film containing 15 no silica matrix was produced in the present comparative example.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1-3

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the silicone concentration was 50.0wt% and that the fluoroalkylsilane concentration was 3wt%. The wiper abrasive test results are shown in Figure and Table 3. The contact 20 angle of a region (duplication portion), which was wiped with both wipers on the driver's seat side and the front passenger's seat side, was as low as 60° after the 330 thousand wipings. Furthermore, an upper reciprocal portion of the front passenger's side wiper also deteriorated in a wide region, showing an inferior durability.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1-4

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone $[(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2(\text{CH}_3)\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}]_{2500}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{OCH}_3)_2]$ of an average degree of polymerization n of 2,500 was used.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1-5

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the silicone concentration was 20wt%.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1-6

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the fluoroalkylsilane 5 concentration was 30wt%.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1-7

Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the silica concentration of the coating solution was 1.0wt%.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1-8

10 Example 1-1 was repeated except in that the heat treatment of the obtained film was omitted.

EXAMPLE 2-1

(1) Silica Sol Preparation

A silica sol was obtained by the same process as that of Example 1-1.

15

(2) Coating Solution Preparation

A coating solution was obtained by adding the above silica sol to a mixture obtained by mixing together an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and a fluoroalkylsilane, followed by mixing. The preparation 20 conditions of the sample are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

	Average degree of polymerization	Fluoroalkylsilane	Silica Conc. (wt%)	Silicone Conc. (wt%)	FAS Molar Ratio
Ex.2-1	250	C8FAS	0.1	2.5	81
Ex.2-2	250	C8FAS	0.1	2.0	111
Ex.2-3	250	C8FAS	0.1	1.7	136
Ex.2-4	250	C8FAS	0.1	1.4	173
Ex.2-5	250	C8FAS	0.1	3.5	81
Ex.2-6	250	C8FAS	0.1	2.5	97
Ex.2-7	250	C8FAS	0.1	3.0	81
Ex.2-8	250	C8FAS	0.1	4.0	60
Ex.2-9	250	C8FAS	0.1	5.0	48
Ex.2-10	250	C8FAS	0.1	6.0	40
Ex.2-11	150	C8FAS	0.1	2.5	49
Ex.2-12	200	C8FAS	0.1	2.5	65
Ex.2-13	300	C8FAS	0.1	2.5	97
Com. Ex. 2-1	250	C8FAS	0.1	50	2.6
Com. Ex. 2-2	200	C8FAS	0.1	0.5	550
Com. Ex. 2-3	—	C8FAS	0.1	0	—
Com. Ex. 2-4	250	C8FAS	0	—	81

At first, there were mixed together 0.43g of a heptadecafluorodecyltrimethoxysilane $[\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$, hereinafter abbreviated to "C8FAS" diluted to 1wt% with ethyl acetate, 5 0.88g of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone $[(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\{\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}\}_{250}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$ solution that has been diluted to 0.2wt% with ethyl acetate and that has an average degree of polymerization n of 250, 7.00g of methyl ethyl ketone, and 7.00g of isopropyl alcohol, followed by stirring for about 5min. Then, 0.78g of the 10 above silica sol were added, followed by stirring for about 15hr at room temperature. Then, 27.06g of methyl ethyl ketone and 27.06g of isopropyl alcohol were added, followed by stirring for 30min. By the above process, there was obtained a coating solution in which the silica concentration was 0.1wt%, in which the weight ratio of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl 15 silicone relative to the silica-converted amount of the silica sol (hereinafter written as "silicone concentration" was 2.5wt%, and the molar ratio of FAS to

the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone ((the number of moles of fluoroalkylsilane)/(the number of moles of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone), hereinafter written as "FAS molar ratio") was 81.

(3) Glass Substrate Washing

5 A float glass surface of an actual automotive windshield size (about 1500mm × 1000mm) was abraded with an abrasive liquid and then washed with water and dried. The same abrasive liquid as that of Example 1-1 was used.

(4) Highly Durable Functional Film Formation

10 The coating solution prepared by the above (2) was applied by a spin coating onto the glass substrate prepared by the above (3). Firstly, the above glass substrate was placed on a spin coating machine. While it was rotated at a rotation speed of 80rpm, the coating solution of about 300ml was dropped. The rotation speed was maintained for 30 seconds to dry the 15 coated film, thereby obtaining a transparent gel film of a good quality. Then, a heating treatment was conducted at 370°C for 7min, followed by cooling down to room temperature, thereby obtaining a colorless, transparent, highly durable, glass sample with a water drop slippage capable film.

20 The obtained functional film was evaluated by the following evaluation methods. The results are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

(1) Contact Angle

The contact angle was measured by the same method as that of Example 1-1.

(2) Sliding Angle

25 The sliding angle was measured by the same method as that of Example 1-1.

(3) Wiper Sliding Movement Test

30 While the film surface of the substrate formed with the highly-durable, functional film was sprinkled with water under a repeating condition of a sprinkling of tap water for 45 seconds with a sprinkling amount

of 700ml/min and a cessation for 15 seconds, a wiper blade, to which a natural rubber based, water repellent rubber in contact with a pressing pressure of 16g/cm had been attached, was operated using a wiper driving system of an actual car. Upon this, the inclination angle of the above 5 substrate was about 30°. As the wiper rubber, a water repellent wiper rubber (type: 1UT7-67-33H) made by Mazda Motor Corporation was used. Upon this, when the wiper blade was reciprocated one time, it was counted as one time of wiping number. The wiper blade was operated with a wiping speed of 48 times per minute.

10 As to the driver's seat side film, the contact angle and judder evaluations before the sliding movement and after 270 thousand times sliding movement of the wiper were conducted. In the judder evaluation, the condition of the occurrence of vibration (chatter) of the lower end portion of the wiper blade and of the blade entirety was observed with naked eyes. A 15 level of no driving obstruction due to no chattering was judged as "good", and a level of driving obstruction due to a loud chattering was judged as "not good".

Table 5

	Film External Appearance	Initial Capability	
		Contact Angle (°)	Sliding Angle (°)
Ex.2-1	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 8	8
Ex.2-2	Colorless & Transparent	1 1 0	9
Ex.2-3	Colorless & Transparent	1 1 1	8
Ex.2-4	Colorless & Transparent	1 1 0	8
Ex.2-5	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 9	1 4
Ex.2-6	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 8	1 2
Ex.2-7	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 8	1 3
Ex.2-8	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 8	1 4
Ex.2-9	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 9	1 2
Ex.2-10	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 9	1 3
Ex.2-11	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 8	1 0
Ex.2-12	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 9	1 0
Ex.2-13	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 8	1 1
Com. Ex. 2-1	Colorless & Transparent	1 0 5	8
Com. Ex. 2-2	Colorless & Transparent	1 1 1	2 0
Com. Ex. 2-3	Spot-like	1 1 3	2 7
Com. Ex. 2-4	Colorless & Transparent	7 8	2 0

Table 6

	Initial		After 270 Thousand Sliding Movement	
	Judder Evaluation	Contact Angle	Judder Evaluation	Contact Angle
Ex.2-1	Good	1 0 8	Good	8 1
Ex.2-2	Good	1 1 0	Good	8 1
Ex.2-3	Good	1 1 1	Good	8 1
Ex.2-4	Good	1 1 0	Good	9 0
Ex.2-5	Good	1 0 9	Good	8 7
Ex.2-6	Good	1 0 8	Good	9 0
Ex.2-7	Good	1 0 8	Good	8 5
Ex.2-8	Good	1 0 8	Good	8 7
Ex.2-9	Good	1 0 9	Good	8 8
Ex.2-10	Good	1 0 9	Good	9 2
Ex.2-11	Good	1 0 8	Good	8 7
Ex.2-12	Good	1 0 9	Good	8 6
Ex.2-13	Good	1 0 8	Good	8 8
Com. Ex. 2-1	Good	1 0 5	Good	5 5
Com. Ex. 2-2	Not Good	1 1 1	Not Good	8 7
Com. Ex. 2-3	Not Good	1 1 3	Not Good	1 0 0
Com. Ex. 2-4	No Evaluation			

EXAMPLE 2-2

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that 0.47g of the C8FAS solution and 0.70g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

EXAMPLE 2-3

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that 0.49g of the C8FAS solution and 0.60g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

10

EXAMPLE 2-4

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that 0.51g of the C8FAS solution and 0.49g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

EXAMPLE 2-5

15

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that 0.60g of the C8FAS solution and 1.22g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

EXAMPLE 2-6

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that 0.51g of the C8FAS solution were used.

EXAMPLE 2-7

5 Example 2-6 was repeated except in that 1.05g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

EXAMPLE 2-8

Example 2-6 was repeated except in that 1.41g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

10 EXAMPLE 2-9

Example 2-6 was repeated except in that 1.76g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

EXAMPLE 2-10

15 Example 2-6 was repeated except in that 2.10g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone solution were used.

EXAMPLE 2-11

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that the average degree of polymerization of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone $[(CH_3O)_3SiCH_2CH_2\{Si(CH_3)_2O\}_{150}Si(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2Si(OCH_3)_3]$ was 150.

20 EXAMPLE 2-12

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that the average degree of polymerization of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone $[(CH_3O)_3SiCH_2CH_2\{Si(CH_3)_2O\}_{200}Si(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2Si(OCH_3)_3]$ was 200.

EXAMPLE 2-13

25 Example 2-1 was repeated except in that the average degree of polymerization of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone $[(CH_3O)_3SiCH_2CH_2\{Si(CH_3)_2O\}_{300}Si(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2Si(OCH_3)_3]$ was 300.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2-1

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that 0.27g of the C8FAS solution and 0.88g of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone (average degree of polymerization: 250) solution diluted to 4wt% were added.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2-2

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that the average degree of polymerization of the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone was 200, and 0.18g of the solution were added.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2-3

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that the silicone concentration was 0wt%. That is, there was prepared a film containing only the fluoroalkylsilane in the matrix formed of silica, with no alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone. As a result, spot-like marks were generated over the entire surface of the film.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2-4

Example 2-1 was repeated except in that the silica concentration was 0wt%. That is, a film containing no silica as the matrix component was prepared.

EXAMPLE 3-1

(1) Silica Sol Preparation

A silica sol was obtained by the same process as that of Example 1-1.

(2) Coating Solution Preparation

A coating solution was obtained by mixing together a solution previously obtained by hydrolysis and polycondensation of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone and a fluoroalkylsilane, with the above silica sol.

At first, there were mixed together 3.60g of a heptadecafluorodecyltrimethoxysilane $[\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$, hereinafter abbreviated to "C8FASM" solution diluted to 1wt% with ethyl acetate, 3.50g of an alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone $[(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}]_{200}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]$ solution that

has been diluted to 0.1wt% with ethyl acetate and that has an average degree of polymerization of 200, 0.03g of 0.1mol/l nitric acid aqueous solution, 17.50g of methyl ethyl ketone, and 17.50g of isopropyl alcohol, followed by stirring for about 4hr. Then, 6.00g of a dehydrating agent (molecular sieve : 4A) 5 were added, followed by standing still for about 14hr at room temperature, thereby obtaining solution Y. Then, 33.73g of solution Y, 3.12g of the above silica sol, 14.00g of methyl ethyl ketone, and 14.00g of isopropyl alcohol were added, followed by stirring for about 10hr at room temperature. Then, 107.20g of methyl ethyl ketone and 107.20g of isopropyl alcohol were added, 10 followed by stirring for 30min. By the above process, there was obtained a coating solution in which the silica concentration was 0.1wt%, in which the alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone concentration (hereinafter abbreviated to "silicone concentration") relative to the silica was 1wt%, and in which the fluoroalkylsilane concentration (hereinafter abbreviated to "FAS concentration") relative to the silica was 10wt%. 15

Table 7

	Degree of Polymerization of Silicone	Fluoroalkyl-silane	Silica Conc. (wt%)	Silicone Conc. (wt%)	FAS Con. (wt%)	Heat Treatment Temp. (°C)
Ex.3-1	200	C8FASM	0.1	1	10	280
Ex.3-2	200	C8FASC	0.1	1	10	280
Ex.3-3	300	C10FASM	0.1	1.5	10	280
Ex.3-4	300	C10FASC	0.1	1.5	10	280
Ex.3-5	200	C8FASM	0.1	1	10	150
Com. Ex. 3-1	50	C8FASM	0.1	1	10	280
Com. Ex. 3-2	200	C8FASM	0.5	1	10	280
Com. Ex. 3-3	200	C8FASM	0.1	1	10	No Heat Treatment
Com. Ex. 3-4	-	C8FASM	0.1	0	10	280
Com. Ex. 3-5	200	C8FASM	0	-	10	280

(3) Glass Substrate Washing

A float glass surface of a size of 300mm × 300mm × 2mm was abraded with an abrasive liquid, followed by washing with water and drying 20 with a glass washer. The same abrasive liquid as that of Example 1-1 was used.

(4) Functional Film Formation

The coating solution prepared by the above (2) was applied by a spin coating onto the glass substrate prepared by the above (3). Firstly, the above glass substrate was placed on a spin coating machine. While it was 5 rotated at a rotation speed of 80rpm, the coating solution of about 300ml was dropped. The rotation speed was maintained for 30 seconds to dry the coated film, thereby obtaining a transparent gel film of a good quality. Then, a heating treatment was conducted at 280°C for 10min, followed by cooling down to room temperature, thereby obtaining a glass with a 20nm film 10 thickness, colorless, transparent, highly durable, functional film.

The obtained film was evaluated by the following evaluation methods. The results are shown in Table 8.

(1) Contact Angle

The contact angle was measured by the same method as that of 15 Example 1-1.

(2) Sliding Angle

The sliding angle was measured by the same method as that of Example 1-1.

(3) Film Thickness

20 The film thickness of the functional film was measured with an ellipsometer (made by Mizojiri Optical Co., Ltd., DVA-FL3G). As to the films that are not optically transparent and that do not allow the measurement with an ellipsometer, the measurement was conducted with a surface roughness meter (made by Solan tech., DEKTAK2A).

(4) Ceria Abrasion Test

A cotton cloth was bonded to a metal piece that had a width of 20mm (length: 20mm) and a curved surface of R45 in a longitudinal direction. This was moistened with a ceria suspension (10wt%), in which a glass abrasive agent MIREK A(T) (made by Mitsui Kinzoku Kogyo) was dispersed in tap 30 water, thereby preparing an abrasive member. Upon this, the load onto the

abrasive member was set to 3kg. A region of 100mm×20mm was abraded with this abrasive member with a sliding movement speed of 60 times per minute, and there was measured the number of the sliding movements (reciprocations) until making a region of a central portion 70mm×15mm of 5 the abrasion part have hydrophilicity.

Table 8

	Film External Appearance	Film Thickness (nm)	Initial Capability		Ceria Abrasion Test (times)
			Contact Angle (°)	Sliding Angle (°)	
Ex.3-1	Colorless & Transparent	20	110	12	140
Ex.3-2	Colorless & Transparent	20	109	13	200
Ex.3-3	Colorless & Transparent	20	112	13	170
Ex.3-4	Colorless & Transparent	20	112	13	140
Ex.3-5	Colorless & Transparent	20	112	10	90
Com. Ex. 3-1	Colorless & Transparent	20	110	14	40
Com. Ex. 3-2	White Haze	100	107	14	40
Com. Ex. 3-3	Colorless & Transparent	20	108	11	10
Com. Ex. 3-4	Spots	20	113	27	100
Com. Ex. 3-5	Colorless & Transparent	Less than 10	78	20	15

EXAMPLE 3-2

Example 3-1 was repeated except in that heptadecafluorodecyltrichlorosilane [$CF_3(CF_2)_7CH_2CH_2SiCl_3$, hereinafter 10 abbreviated to “C8FASC”] was used as the fluoroalkylsilane.

EXAMPLE 3-3

[$(CH_3O)_3SiCH_2CH_2[Si(CH_3)_2O]_{300}Si(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2Si(OCH_3)_3$] having an average degree of polymerization of 300 was used as the alkoxy-group- 15 terminated dimethyl silicone; and heneicosfluorododecyltrimethoxysilane [$CF_3(CF_2)_9CH_2CH_2Si(OCH_3)_3$, hereinafter abbreviated to “C10FASM”] was used as the fluoroalkylsilane. The FAS concentration was set to 10wt%, and

the silicone concentration was set to 1.5wt%. The process for preparing the coating solution was the same as that of Example 3-1.

EXAMPLE 3-4

5 Example 3-3 was repeated except in that heptacosfluorododecyltrichlorosilane [$\text{CF}_3(\text{CF}_2)_{9}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCl}_3$, hereinafter abbreviated to “C10FASC”] was used as the fluoroalkylsilane.

EXAMPLE 3-5

Example 3-1 was repeated except in that the heat treatment was conducted at 150°C for 10min.

10 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3-1

Example 3-1 was repeated except in that a polydimethylsiloxane [$\text{HO}[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}]_{50}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{OH}$] that had one hydroxyl group at each terminal and an average degree of polymerization of 50 was used as the silicone component.

15 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3-2

Example 3-1 was repeated except in that the silica concentration was 0.5wt%.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3-3

Example 3-1 was repeated except in that the heat treatment of the 20 obtained film was omitted.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3-4

Example 3-1 was repeated except in that the silicone concentration was 0wt%. That is, there was produced in the present comparative example a film that contained only the fluoroalkylsilane in the matrix formed of the 25 silica, with no alkoxy-group-terminated dimethyl silicone.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3-5

Example 3-1 was repeated except in that the silica concentration was 0wt%. That is, there was produced in the present comparative example a film containing no silica component as the matrix.

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